

UNCLASSIFIED

ENERGY FOR THE WARFIGHTER:

The DoD Operational Energy Strategy

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The Context: Strategic Environment

Homeland Defense



WMD Proliferation



Current Conflicts



Cyber Threats



Humanitarian Assistance

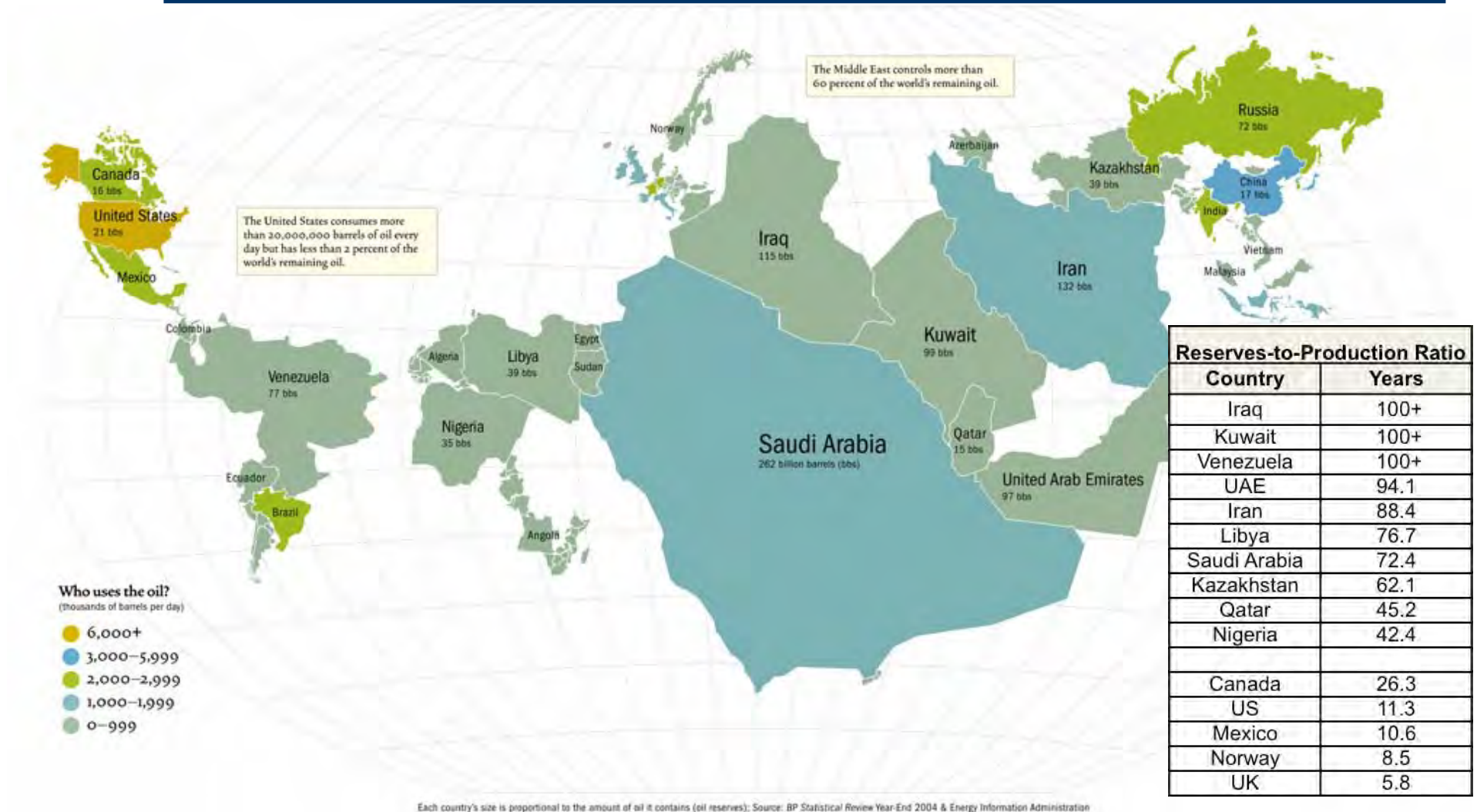


Rising Powers





The Context: Global Energy Supply

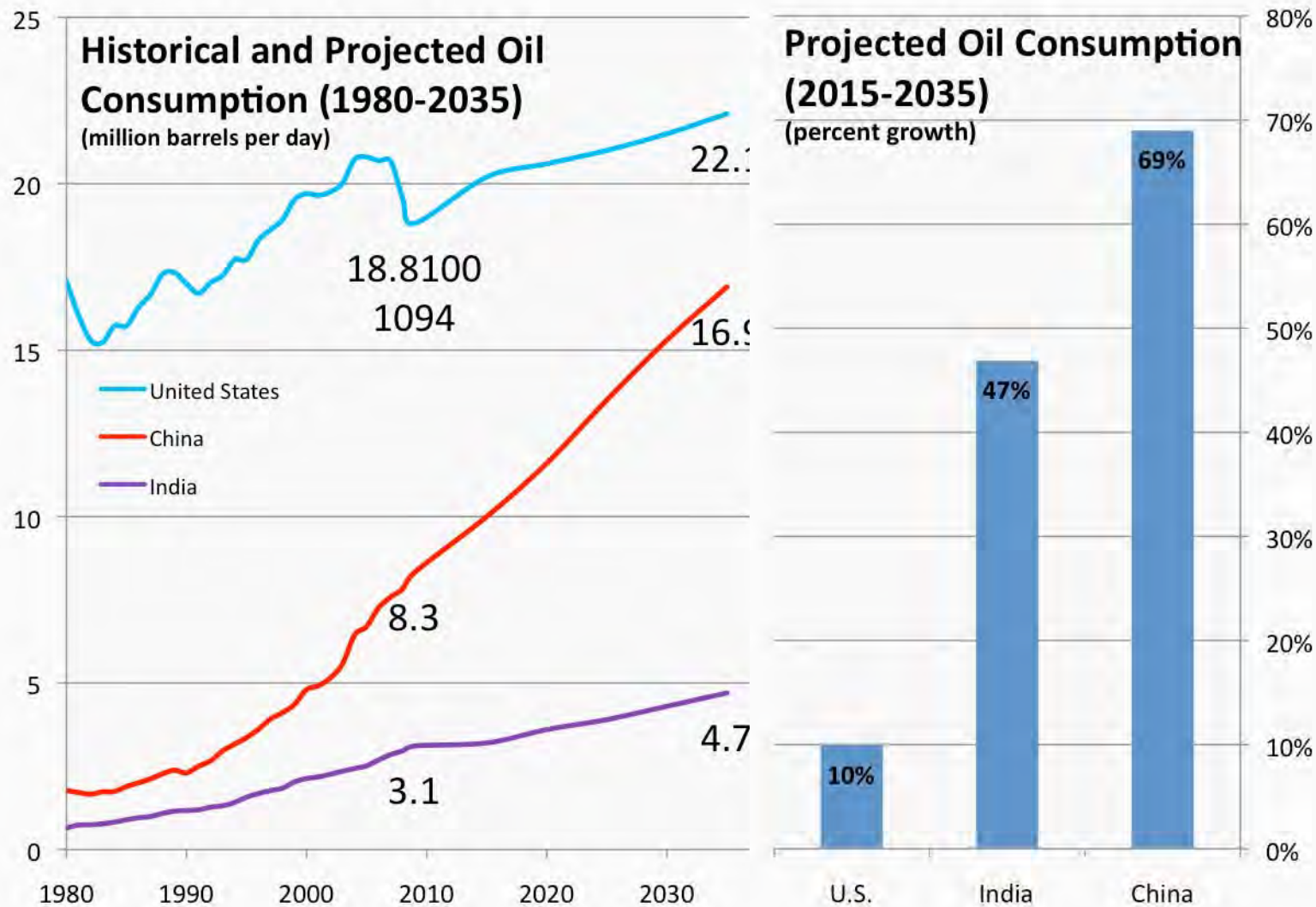


Dynamic energy markets have geopolitical, fiscal, and strategic implications

Sources: BP Statistical Review Year-End 2004 and Energy Information Administration; Environmental Action; BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2011 Reserves-to-production ratios



The Context: Global Energy Demand



Source: U.S. Energy Information Agency; World Petroleum Consumption, 1960-2008; International Energy Outlook 2010, World Liquids Consumption by Region, Reference Case



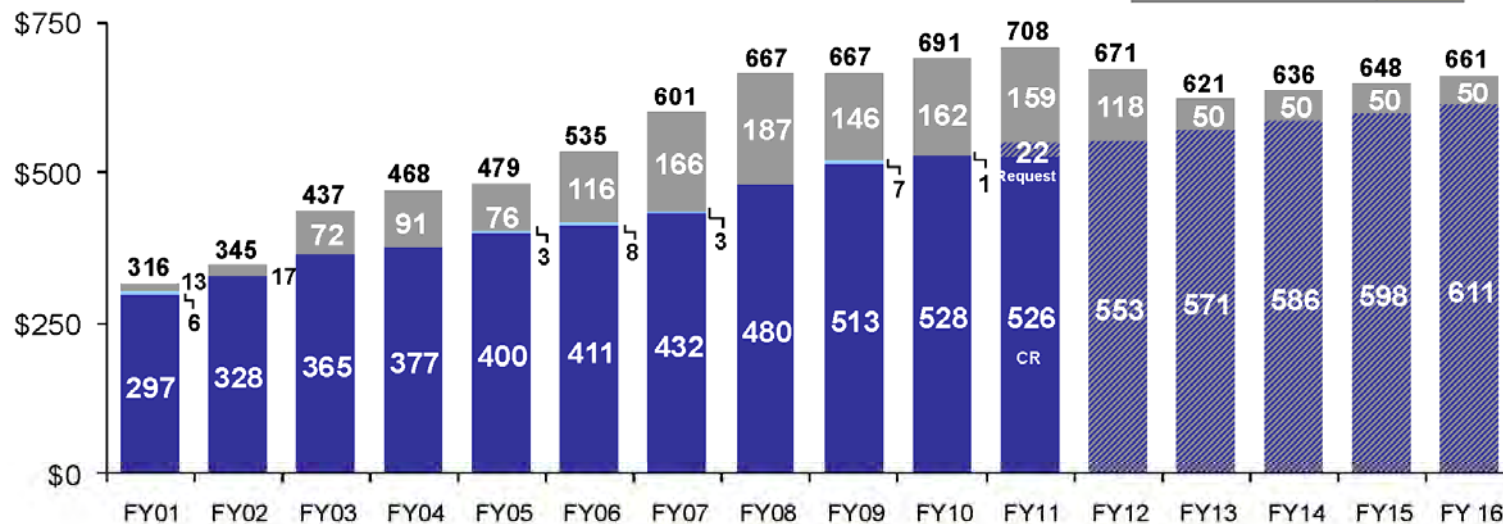
The Context: DoD Fiscal Challenges

Department of Defense Topline

FY 2001 – FY 2016

(Current Dollars in Billions)

FY 2010 – FY 2016 Base Growth	
Nominal Growth	2.5%
Real Growth	0.5%



Numbers may not add due to rounding

Base Budget OCO Funding Non-War Supplemental Base Budget Position

Notes: • FY 2012 – FY 2016 reflects levels included in the President's FY 2012 Budget Request; FY 2009 Non-War Supplemental was appropriated through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

• FY 2011 reflects the addition of the annualized 2011 Continuing Resolution and an adjustment to the Presidents FY2012 Budget Request

Source: Department of Defense Appropriation Acts FY 2001 – FY 2010, FY2011 Continuing Resolution, FY 2011-FY2012 President's Budget documents

\$450B
+?



Energy for a Globally Active Force

Defense Fuel Supply Sales By Country

(January-April 2011)

Greenland
4.6M Gallons
\$14.1M

Germany
54.4M Gallons
\$164.4M

Spain
40.6M Gallons
\$123.1M

Italy
14.6M Gallons
\$44.4M

Iraq
94.5M Gallons
\$285.7M

Kyrgyzstan
41.6M Gallons
\$126.1M

Afghanistan
76.2M Gallons
\$231.4M

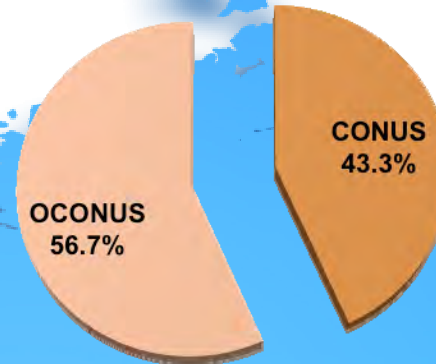
Qatar
93.1M Gallons
\$282.2M

UAE
65.0M Gallons
\$199.0M

Guam
18.4M Gallons
\$55.6M

Japan
55.9M Gallons
\$169.2M

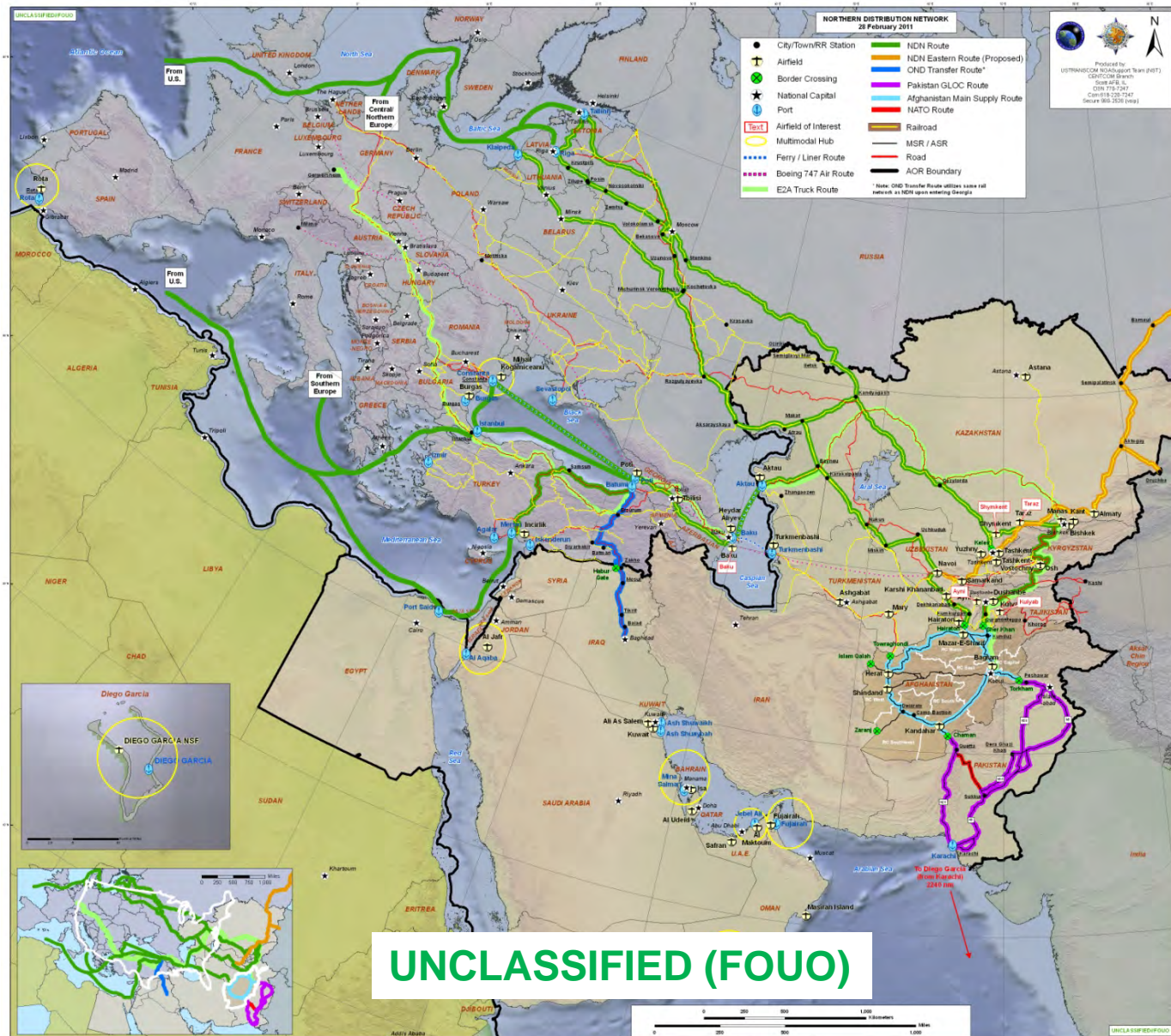
Vessels Afloat
168.6M Gallons
\$510M



1,538,127,144 Gallons of Fuel in 4 months

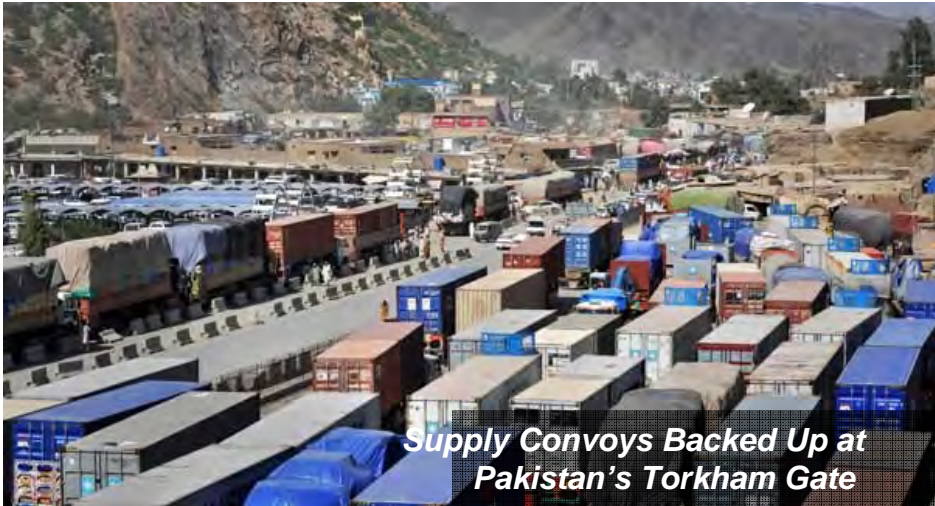


Getting Fuel to the Fight: A Strategic Challenge





Getting Fuel to the Fight: A Tactical Challenge





The Highest Price

- ☐ **Iraq & Afghanistan – 3,000 Army personnel or contractors killed or wounded between FY03-07 in attacks on water and fuel convoys**

- ☐ **Afghanistan – One Marine wounded for every 50 convoys in 2010**



Strategic Guidance on Energy

- ❑ **2011 National Military Strategy**
 - “Joint Forces must become more expeditionary in nature and will require a smaller logistical footprint in part by reducing large fuel and energy demands.”
- ❑ **Quadrennial Defense Review**
 - “Energy security for the Department means having assured access to reliable supplies of energy and the ability to protect and deliver sufficient energy to meet operational needs.”



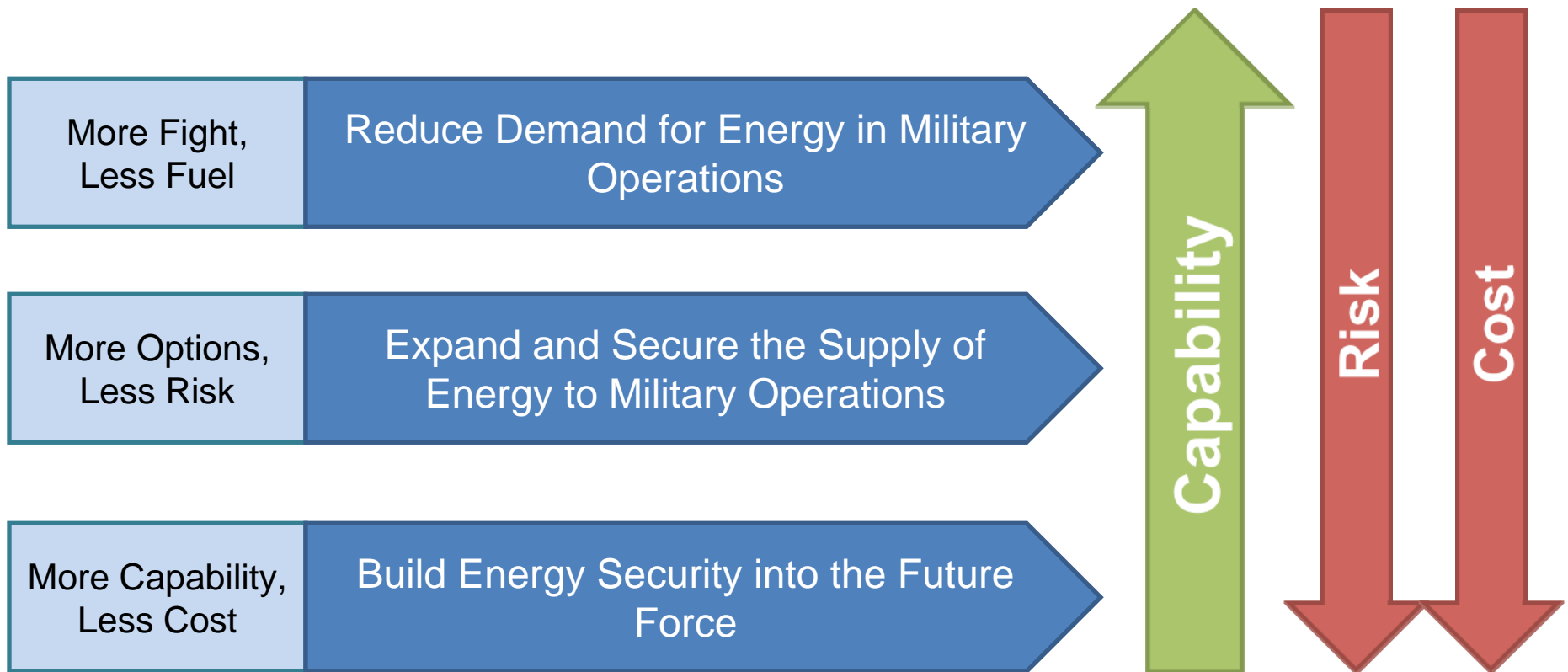
“Our military leaders recognize the security imperative of increasing the use of alternative fuels, decreasing energy use, reducing our reliance on imported oil, making ourselves more energy-efficient.”

President Obama, March 31, 2010



The DoD Operational Energy Strategy

- ❑ **GOAL: to assure that U.S. armed forces will have the energy they require for 21st century military missions**





More Fight, Less Fuel: REDUCING DEMAND



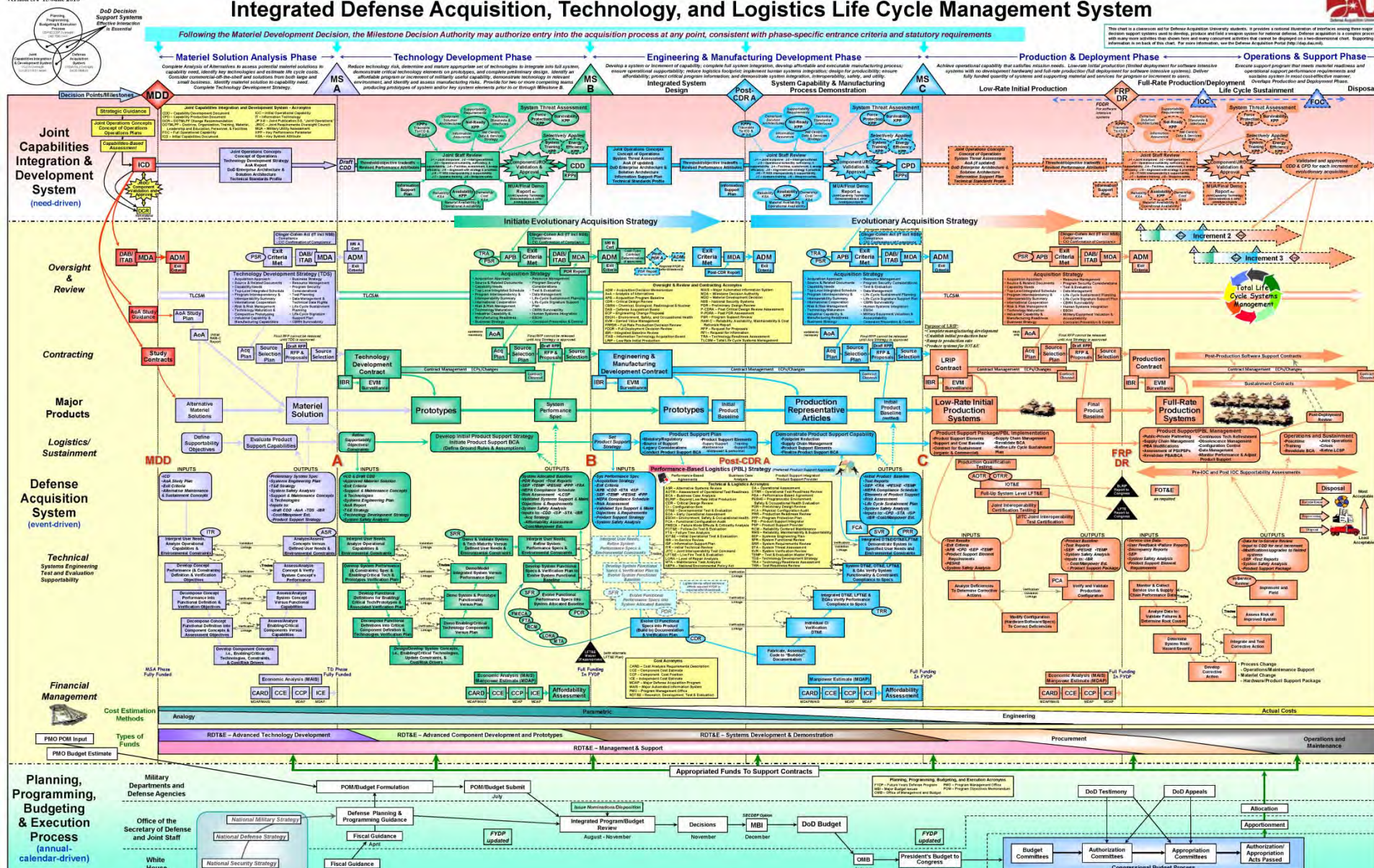


More Options, Less Risk: INCREASING SUPPLY





Integrated Defense Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics Life Cycle Management System





What Does Success Look Like?

Energy as a Strategic Advantage for the Warfighter

- ☐ Fewer casualties from moving and protecting fuel.
- ☐ Improved range, endurance, and reliability of forces and equipment.
- ☐ Deploying some combat forces and capabilities away from supply lines to operational missions.
- ☐ Lightening the logistics load and reducing the vulnerability of fuel supply lines.
- ☐ Strengthening DOD's resilience to energy price and supply volatility and disruption.
- ☐ Posturing the future force for success by better aligning resources to tactical, operational, and strategic goals.
- ☐ Building partner nation capacity by sharing improved operational energy capabilities
- ☐ Contribute to national energy security goals, such as reducing reliance on fossil fuels, cutting greenhouse gas emissions, and stimulating innovation in the civilian sector.